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EASTHAMPSTEAD RURAL DISTRICT
COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of


THE MEDICAL
OFFICER OF HEALTH



for

1961

Dr. L. H. Brearley,
Medical Officer of Health



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MEMBERS OF THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

(as at 31st December, 1961)

Chairman of the Council: Councillor P.Q. Rose, JP

Vice-Chairman of the Council: Councillor C.W.H. Smith

Councillors

D.J. Aries	* T.P. Kemble
H.H. Aslett	* W.J. Lindop
A.J. Bailey	* F. Long
* J. Bowyer	E.V. Marshall
Mrs. L.M. Brooke	* Mrs. E.A. Millard-Thompson
F.H. Brown	* G.W. Morris
F.W. Cain	* P.E. Page
D.H.V. Case	J.K. Pocknee
* F.C. Creech (Vice-Chairman of the Public Health Committee)	* D.S. Pooley (Chairman of the Public Health Committee)
* M.J. Crook	* W.G. Rogers
* F.W. Dixon	G.M. Roy
J.J. Dolan	K. Stoneman
* C.H. Fawcett	W. Stubbs
* Miss E.M. Frodsham	* C.G. Thake
* F.W. Greedy	* A.C. Thomas
* A. Hannington	D.R. Wells
* T.R. Hopgood	* Mrs. K.M. Toogood
C.G. Jarvis	
* Major General R.F. Johnstone	

* denotes members of the Public Health Committee

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(As at 31st December, 1961)

Medical Officer of Health

L.H. BREARLEY, M.B. , B.S. , M.R.C.S. , L.R.C.P. , D.P.H.

(Also Assistant County Medical Officer)

(Appointed 1st March, 1961)

Chief Public Health Inspector

R.H. HEBBRON, Cert S.I.E.J.B. , R.S.H. Cert Meat and Foods

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

D.L. WILKINSON, Cert S.I.E.J.B. , R.S.H. Cert Meat and Foods
Cert Building Inspector, Dip Sanitary Engineering

Public Health Inspector

E.P. JAMES, Cert S.I.E.J.B. , R.S.H. , Cert Meat and Foods

Pests Officer

A.E. DAY.

Clerical Staff

N.C. BELLAMY

Senior Clerk

Mrs. W.I. ARTHUR

Shorthand Typist

(Appointed 6th March, 1961)

A.S. WAITE

Clerk

(Left 15th December, 1961)

To the CHAIRMAN and MEMBERS of the PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

EASTHAMPSTEAD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

I have the honour to present this, the first report for this District following the subdivision of the East Berks United Sanitary Districts. It may be of value at this stage to review the circumstances of this area and the changes that are occurring. Following the last war this was a rural district not only in name but also in character, it had a population of 20,460 with relatively little industry apart from agriculture. Since then Bracknell has developed as a New Town; whilst Crowthorne and Sandhurst have also increased in size. The population of the district has risen to 43,188 and the character is changing. Agricultural pursuits are still plentiful but Bracknell is a town with an expanding industrial centre. In this year, approval has been granted for the extension of Bracknell to an ultimate population of 54,000. The areas of Crowthorne and Sandhurst too are likely to expand almost as fast and in ten years time this rural area will be urban in nature with a large industrial centre with agriculture mainly in the northern part.

Growth of the population must have a parallel growth of essential services. The foresight of councillors in the past has provided for the rural area a good ground work of sewage disposal systems. The extension of these helped by housing development in compact areas of land and a new sewage work built by the Bracknell Development Corporation has resulted in a district which although still mostly rural, has only some 4.08% of properties, mostly fringe properties, that require a cesspool emptying service. Existing works however must be kept modernised and extended to meet and anticipate increasing demands, a considerable proportion of the Engineer and Surveyor's report is devoted to this aspect.

Piped water is supplied to every parish and less than 1% of properties derive their supply from other sources, these are mostly shallow wells sunk into a sandy subsoil which has a high water table level. With the growth of the area, many of these undesirable wells should become disused. It is interesting to note that most of the area is supplied with water containing naturally nearly the optimum fluoride content.

Refuse disposal is by a weekly collection and controlled tipping but the need for additional land is becoming urgent and with increased building and development taking place it is becoming harder to find suitable areas deep in the country and disposal must inevitably take place nearer "Built-up" areas. Modern methods of disposal have been considered and such methods are more economical in the need for land and should be able to produce an end product quite suitable for filling in land, in and about urban districts; but they require a considerable labour force and a considerable expenditure for their provision, running and maintenance. Proper controlled tipping is still a satisfactory method when used in the right places.

The growth of the towns and the properly designed redevelopment of the shopping centres should produce food shops equipped with all aids for hygienic practice, comparable with any urban area but clean premises do not necessarily mean clean food without the adequate education of shop staff and here a tactful Public Health Inspector can play an important part of his essential task.

Most of the houses in the district are now modern, over 50% have been built in the last 12 years and these are mostly fitted with appliances capable of burning smokeless fuels and byelaws are to be adopted to ensure that all future buildings will also be fitted; here is an opportunity to see that when this area becomes urbanised, that in one respect it can still retain its rural "atmosphere". This is an opportunity that must be the envy of large areas all over the country. It should be remembered however that appliances capable of burning smokeless fuel are in fact "Burnall" models and can be used for all purposes.

The remaining 50% of properties must contain a fairly large number of houses substantially built but lacking in modern facilities. It is hoped to survey many of these in 1963 to try and encourage the owners to take advantage of the system of improvement grants. Most of the older properties are of a reasonable standard but there remains an area at Owlsmoor of very substandard dwellings lying on wet otherwise useless ground. This is the subject of proposed redevelopment to which the Engineer and Surveyor has referred in his report and I would emphasise the urgent need for rapid progress in this project.

In the remainder of the report, comments are made on the various aspect of the statistics for the area followed by the reports of the Engineer and Surveyor and the Chief Public Health Inspector to whom I am indebted for their contributions.

There remains for me the pleasant task of thanking the Committee for their support and encouragement; my colleagues for the manner in which they have welcomed me as a new-comer and the staff of the Public Health Department for their energy and loyalty. I would like to especially thank Mr. Hebborn for his ever ready advice.

L.H. BREARLEY

Medical Officer of Health

Council Offices,
Church Road,
BRACKNELL.

GENERAL STATISTICS

The health of the district in the past year was good; due to the young population with its high concentration of people in the age groups 25-39, the birth rate was high and well above the national average; 62% of births took place in hospital. The infant death rate was about the national average but was considerably higher than the preceding year, this tendency was due to an increase in the Neo-natal deaths and was mainly associated with prematurity (6), Congenital Malformations(3), and Cerebral Haemorrhage (4). The still birth rate remained below the National Average. There were no maternal deaths.

The death rate both actual and corrected were well below the national average.

The Table of Statistics is appended below:-

Area (in acres)				27,610
Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Book at				
31st March, 1962				12,027
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1962				£ 678,162
Product of a Penny Rate				£ 2,712
Population (estimated mid-year)				45,170
			(actual census)	43,188
Live Births:				
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	542	461		1,003
Illegitimate	22	18		40
				<u>1,043</u>
Live Birth Rate (actual) (Per 1,000 population)				23.09
Live Birth Rate (corrected for adult age and sex				
distribution (per 1,000 population)				19.86
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of Total Live Births				3.8

Still Births

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
	7	13	20

Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	18.72
Total Live and Still Births	1,063

Infant Deaths

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	12	9	21
Illegitimate	1	1	2
Total	13	10	23

Infant Death Rate (per 1,000 live births)

Legitimate	20.94
Illegitimate	50.00
TOTAL	22.05

Neo-natal Death Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births) 17.24

Early Neo-natal Death Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births) 14.38

Perinatal Death Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 live and still births) 32.92

Maternal Deaths Nil

Maternal Death Rate (per 1,000 live and still births) Nil

Deaths (all causes)

<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
184	164	348

Death Rate (actual) per 1,000 population 7.7

Death Rate (corrected) (per 1,000 population) 9.9

CAUSES OF DEATH

The main group of deaths was that due to the malignant conditions, this accounted for 23.8% of deaths in the area. This rate was higher than the national average and was probably biased by the age structure of the population which showed a much smaller % of people over 55 than would normally be expected.

Cancer of the lung accounted for nearly 1 in 4 of the cancer deaths, this was approximately the national average, and it showed a male preponderance.

The other main causes of death were, as expected, those of older people; Coronary Disease accounting for 19.3% of death. Other Heart Disease and Circulatory Diseases totalling 18.1%, and Cerebral Vascular accidents 8.9%.

Bronchitis is usually considered to be a disease of towns, it was disappointing to find that 6.2% of deaths were due to this condition. (In England and Wales in 1959/60, 5% of deaths were from this cause.)

Causes of Death		Male	Female
All Causes		184	164
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	1
2.	Tuberculosis, other	-	-
3.	Syphilitic disease	-	1
4.	Diphtheria	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough	-	-
6.	Meningococcal infections	-	-
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
8.	Measles	-	1
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	7	1
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	17	3
12.	Malignant, neoplasm, breast	-	9

Causes of death		Male	Female
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	20	21
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	4	1
16.	Diabetes	1	-
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	14	17
18.	Coronary disease, angina	41	26
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	4	3
20.	Other Heart disease	17	23
21.	Other circulatory disease	7	10
22.	Influenza	1	3
23.	Pneumonia	6	11
24.	Bronchitis	9	13
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	1
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-
31.	Congenital malformations	2	4
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	19	11
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	3	-
34.	All other accidents	5	2
35.	Suicide	2	2
36.	Homicide and operations of war	-	-

MORTUARY

During the year, the mortuary has been equipped with a refrigerated unit, and remodernised. It serves a wide area and post mortems are undertaken here by the Coroner's Pathologist.

Total Turnover:	39
Number of Post Mortems:	34

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

In common with the rest of England and Wales there were a very large number of cases of measles in the district, with one death, a girl aged 10 months.

The cases of scarlet fever were of a mild type, occurring mostly in Bracknell and in an institution near Bracknell. Dysentery occurred sporadically over the whole area, with one localised outbreak in a milk producing farm - (the true incidence of dysentery is not really known and probably much higher than notifications imply). There was one outbreak of food poisoning which was traced to staphylococci found in a freshly opened tin of corn beef. The notifications of whooping cough were much lower than the preceding year and the cases of Puerperal Pyrexia occurred mostly in women delivered in a hospital outside the area.

Notifications of Tuberculosis were much lower than the preceding year. An area Mass X-Ray survey was conducted, some 6,869 people being examined. This represented about 22.09% of the available population. A weekly Mass X-Ray session by a mobile unit, has been inaugurated by the Regional Hospital Board, and is held in Bracknell.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)

Typhoid Fever	.. .. .	0
Paratyphoid	.. .. .	0
Meningococcal Infection	.. .. .	1
Scarlet Fever	.. .. .	82
Whooping Cough	.. .. .	46
Diphtheria	.. .. .	0
Erysipelas	.. .. .	1
Smallpox	.. .. .	0
Measles	.. .. .	1,764
Pneumonia	.. .. .	5
Acute Poliomyelitis	.. .. .	0
(a) Paralytic	.. .. .	0
(b) Non-Paralytic	.. .. .	0
Food Poisoning	.. .. .	7
Dysentery	.. .. .	35
Puerperal Pyrexia	.. .. .	12

NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS

<u>Age Groups</u>							<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	
							M	F	M	F
Under 5 years	1	-	-	-
5 - 14 years	2	-	-	-
15 - 24 years	-	-	-	-
25 - 44 years	2	2	-	-
45 - 64 years	4	-	-	-
<hr/>										
TOTALS	9	2	-	-
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IMMUNISATION

Immunisation is performed mostly by General Practitioners on behalf of the Local Health Authority, to whom I am indebted for the figures in the table.

BCG vaccination against Tuberculosis is offered (with parents consent) to all school children in the senior schools who, following a skin test, show that they may be susceptible to this infection.

The number of children who were immunised against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and BCG during the year is as follows :-

DIPHTHERIA

	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Boosters</u>
Under 1 year	668	-
1 year	165	10
2 years	40	-
3 years	30	25
4 years	12	30
5 years	22	250
	<hr/> 937	<hr/> 315

WHOOPING COUGH

Under 1 year	640	-
1 year	85	-
2 years	23	-
3 years	10	-
4 years	7	22
5 years	<u>10</u>	<u>210</u>
	<u>775</u>	<u>232</u>

BCG

Ranelagh School, Bracknell	59
Borough Green County Secondary School, Bracknell	67
Wick Hill County Secondary School, Bracknell	121
Edgebarrow County Secondary School, Crowthorne	<u>112</u>
	<u>359</u>

The number of children and adults vaccinated against smallpox is as follows:-

	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Revaccination</u>
Under 1 year	722	-
1 year	70	-
2 years - 4 years	-	14
5 years - 14 years	-	64
15 years and over	-	55
	<u>792</u>	<u>133</u>

The following children and adults were vaccinated against Poliomyelitis during 1961:-

<u>Born 1946-1961</u>		<u>Children</u> <u>Born 1949-1956</u>	<u>Adults</u>	
<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>
1,183	1,057	3,265	1,354	2,670

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Sewage Disposal Works, Sandhurst

In last year's Report I referred to the completion in September 1959 of the reconstruction of the Sandhurst Works, but continued residential development not only in the area of the Crowthorne and Sandhurst Town Map, but in the Hartley Wintney Rural District has resulted in the additional capacity of the Works being taken up more rapidly than had been expected and Messrs. Howard Humphreys & Sons the Council's Consultants are, therefore, preparing further extension proposals.

At the time of writing this Report formal applications has been made to the Minister for consent to borrow £135,000 to cover stage 1 of the further extensions and reconstruction. The present designed capacity of the Works is 852,000 gallons per day and the combined flow from the area of the two Local Authorities already amounts to some 85% of this capacity. So far as the existing sewers are concerned the proposed extensions involve the provision of relief sewers to divert some of the pumped flow from the Crowthorne area, and a further relief sewer to provide drainage facilities for the Owlsmoor development area which I will refer to later in this Report.

The Owlsmoor intercepting sewer will provide for this additional development and will relieve a proportion of the flow now being dealt with at pumping station No.4 which primarily deals with the increased flows from the Royal Military Academy; and the intercepting sewer would discharge to pumping station No.3 which would be re-designed to cope with the additional flow.

The East Crowthorne trunk sewer would enable the Ministry owned Works at Broadmoor to be dispensed with and connected to this new sewer, and would enable substantial areas which at present drain into pumping stations Nos. 3 and 7 to be discharged at the Works by gravity but this will be included at a later stage probably in 4/5 years time. No.6 pumping

station, Crowthorne, which is operating over capacity in spite of being relieved shortly by diverting the flow from the No.5 drainage area into the Wokingham Rural District sewers, as mentioned in my last year's Report, will be ultimately abandoned and replaced by a new pumping station built above ground immediately adjacent to the existing one. At the moment the Council is negotiating for the purchase of the necessary land. The sewerage proposals also provide for the relief of the Sandhurst intercepting sewer and the Perry Bridge syphon. Pumping station No.7 at the outfall Works is now considerably overloaded and is to be replaced by a new Station in addition to being relieved of some of the existing load as mentioned above.

Winkfield Sewage Disposal Works

I referred in my last Report to the delay in design work for the reconstruction of the Winkfield Works which is running considerably over capacity and giving cause for anxiety by reason of the difficulty in maintaining a standard of effluent required by the Thames Conservancy. Three alternative proposals have been submitted to a special Sub-Committee and at the time of writing it is considered that the long term balance of advantage will lie in diverting substantial flows from the Brock Hill Pumping Station to the Bracknell Development Corporation's northern trunk sewer, and using the existing Works suitably modified to deal with any surplus flows.

Sludge Disposal

The Sandhurst fertiliser scheme continued to operate successfully and the sales month by month for the area under review are as follows:-

January, 1961	164½ cwts	£ 46	-. 5.
February, 1961	644 cwts	£184	4. 8.
March, 1961	1,089 cwts	£313	9. 2.
April, 1961	646 cwts	£191	17. 6.
May, 1961	356½ cwts	£102	3. 9.
June, 1961	262½ cwts	£ 68	10. 3.

July, 1961	205 cwt	£ 56	12.	6.
August, 1961	293 cwt	£ 78	7.	9.
September, 1961	478 cwt	£132	8.	9.
October, 1961	422 cwt	£115	15.	3.
November, 1961	333½ cwt	£ 87	18.	-.
December, 1961	94 cwt	£ 26	1.	6.

The fertiliser is produced by processing dried digested sludge which is transported by monorail track from the Drying Beds to the Sludge Shed where the drying process is completed before the sludge is passed through an electrically operated grinding machine, after which it is either bagged in one cwt. sacks or sold in bulk.

Sewer Extensions

The Winkfield drainage proposals referred to above will enable the Council to make a fairly early start with the sewerage of the Maidens Green area of Winkfield.

Surface Water Sewers

A tender has been let for the construction of a surface water sewer in the Darby Green area of Sandhurst to enable shopping and residential development to take place. The surface water sewer at the Prince Consort Drive, Ascot, has also been designed, tenders have been obtained, and approved by the Ministry.

HOUSING

Owlsmoor Redevelopment

Further progress has been made with the proposed Owlsmoor redevelopment referred to briefly in my last Report. The total area of this redevelopment is approximately 36 acres, and much of this area at present is a slum comprising 3 clearance areas which the Medical Officer is prepared to represent as unfit.

In order to render the area fit for redevelopment it will be necessary to lower the water table as the area is partly flooded with a very high water table caused by springs rising in the high land to the north of the area. The Council's proposals are to lay trunk surface water sewers, a new foul sewer referred to earlier in this report, and in co-operation with the supply authorities to provide new services of water, gas, and electricity throughout the whole area. It is estimated that approximately one third of the redevelopment will be in Council owned houses and flats and the balance is likely to be developed as houses for sale, subject to Ministerial approval. An overall density of 12 units per acre is aimed at providing for approximately 355 new houses, it is not possible to clear the whole of the area as some of the existing properties are quite satisfactory and will be integrated in the redevelopment. It is hoped that the redevelopment proposed will transform the area providing a self contained village with it's own shopping area, public house, open spaces, community centre, petrol filling station, and landscaped amenity areas, but the redevelopment presents a difficult exercise in programming. It is first necessary to carry out a small pilot scheme of 30 houses, which will shortly be going to tender in order to provide accommodation for persons displaced from the three clearance areas, and for this purpose a temporary foul sewer in Yeovil Road connecting into the existing sewer in Owlsmoor Road will be necessary.

Formal planning application for the redevelopment was submitted to the Berkshire County Council as the planning Authority, and as this involved a departure from the approved Town Map it was necessary for the County Council to obtain Ministerial approval. It is expected that the Civil Engineering contract for the first section of the roads and sewers, together with the housing contract for the first thirty houses will be in hand in the early Spring 1963.

Meanwhile, a major land acquisition programme has been started and as there are considerable tracts of land where it has been impossible to ascertain the ownership it will be necessary in these instances at least to resort to compulsory purchase procedure.

Modernisation of Pre-War Council Houses

The modernisation of the Roebuck Estate referred to in my last Report is completed and work is also complete on the modernisation of the Binfield Road Council houses, where after protracted negotiations land has been acquired to enable access to be made from Shepherds Lane to surplus land at the rear of this estate where it is proposed to build a considerable number of garages both to serve this estate and tenants of the adjoining estate of the Bracknell Development Corporation.

Housing Sites

I referred previously to the modernisation of the Roebuck Housing Estate which was a 1919 scheme carried out at a very low density of approximately four houses to the acre.

In order to make more land available for housing purposes Ministerial approval was obtained to demolishing two pairs of houses prior to modernisation and this will enable all the existing gardens to be reduced and an internal service road to be provided, thus enabling the Council to construct another twenty-two houses and provide sufficient garages to meet the needs of the whole estate. Tenders are now being invited for the civil engineering works of roads, sewers, and garage bases.

Hanworth Plantation

This site of approximately thirty acres due south of Bracknell is now included in the amended designated area of the Bracknell New Town and will form a valuable reserve of land for development by the Council to supply future housing needs, either on the Hanworth site or by exchange for other land with the Bracknell Development Corporation.

Barn Farm Site, Bracknell

The Council acquired Barn Farm, together with the Orchard at the rear, and sold off the Farmhouse, which is an old Tudor building scheduled as of architectural or historic merit. This, together with a small site in New Road, which is contiguous, and where the Council has purchased a small terrace of three unfit houses, for demolition, will enable the Council in the next housing programme to consider the erection of a high density block of flats.

Bracknell Cemetery

The Council is negotiating for the acquisition of a fresh site for the proposed new Bracknell Cemetery, approximately ten acres in extent, and immediately to the south west of the amended designated area of the Bracknell New Town. This will replace the original Hanworth Plantation site which is regarded as undesirable being now in the centre designated for the extended development. This is urgently required both for the needs of Bracknell and Crowthorne where the existing cemeteries are rapidly filling up, and in view of the proposal to extend Bracknell to an ultimate population of 54,000 consideration may well be given to a more comprehensive development of this proposed cemetery site by the inclusion of a Crematorium.

Improvement Grants

There has been a rather disappointing response during the year under review to publicity regarding the availability of standard and discretionary grants for the improvement of the older type of property in the district, and in accordance with the recent Ministry Circular it is considered that active steps should now be taken to avoid further deterioration in the considerable amount of adequate but somewhat obsolete housing property in the area. It is hoped to take further steps to publicise the availability of improvement grants in co-operation with the Medical Officer of Health.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

Land adjacent to the Council's Longhill Road Refuse Tip was acquired during the year and plans prepared in conjunction with the Chief Public Health Inspector for the construction of a salvage depot to provide sanitary and canteen facilities for the employees at the Tip, and adequate space for the siting of power balers, and the storage of baled paper, etc. The total cost of this project is £6,751 including purchase of land and the depot will be handed over to the Public Health Department during 1962.

H. CHARLESWORTH

Engineer and Surveyor

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply of the area has been satisfactory in quality and quantity generally throughout the year. Piped water supply is available in every Parish, and is supplied as follows:-

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Water Company</u>
Bracknell	The Mid-Wessex Water Co.
Crowthorne	Frimley Green,
Sandhurst	Aldershot.
Easthampstead	
Binfield	
Warfield	
Winkfield	The South West Suburban Water Co. The Causeway, Staines.

There are less than 1% of properties in the Rural District not connected to the public supply.

During the year, 26 samples were taken as follows:-

BACTERIOLOGICAL

	<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Bracknell - Mains	2	2	0
Wells	2	0	2
Ditch	6	6	0
Winkfield - Wells	12	7	5
Binfield - Main	1	1	0

HARDNESS

	<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>Total Hardness as Calcium Carbonate.</u>	
		<u>Parts per Million</u>	<u>Clark</u>
Bracknell	1	174	11.6°
Binfield	1	128	8.5°
Crowthorne	1	180	12.0°
		Standard =	12.0°

WATER SUPPLY (Continued)

Bacteriological examinations were made of the public water supply at various times during the year, and were satisfactory. No chemical examinations were made, but three samples taken for hardness proved satisfactory.

The water supplied in this district is not liable to have plumbo - solvent action, so no precautions are necessary.

Towards the end of the year several samples of well water in the area known as The Warren, Winkfield, proved to be unsatisfactory. 14 properties were affected, supplied by water for all domestic purposes from shallow wells. During the summer the wells had almost ceased to supply water, and a series of tests showed the majority of them to be polluted. The Council began negotiations for a piped supply, and in the meantime, a temporary supply was arranged by the provision of two static water storage tanks, supplied from a trailer type water bowser of 250 gallon capacity.

There are no houses in this Rural District, so far as is known, supplied by means of stand-pipes.

MAIN DRAINAGE

The arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal in the district are good, and reference should be made to the report of the Engineer and Surveyor on this subject. New schemes for sewer extensions are urgently needed in the Maidens Green and London Road areas of Winkfield.

REFUSE AND SALVAGE - COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

(a) Collection Service

No difficulties were experienced with vehicles during the year. A new TY Type Shelvoke and Drewry Vehicle was put into service at the end of October. Earlier in the year an old Dennis 10 cu.yd. Side Loader was purchased from a neighbouring Authority, and proved a valuable acquisition as a reserve vehicle.

A visit was made to Swale Rural District in November to see the practical application of the Paper Sack System of refuse collection. In addition a short film on the subject was shown to the Health Committee. However the Council decided against carrying out a pilot scheme for the time being.

The delivery of a new Ford 15 cwt. 3 cu.yd. vehicle took place in May to be used for litter bin collection and general service.

(b) Disposal - Controlled Tip

Various methods of disposal were considered during the year, and the matter becomes more urgent every year. After consideration it was decided that a Pulverisation Plant would be the most suitable for this district, but the question of a site was still causing anxiety.

Controlled tipping practices were not properly carried out due to shortage of labour and equipment. A larger, more efficient Tractor is required and also facilities for more rapid handling and spreading of covering materials.

The Tip was sprayed for crickets by contract several times during the year, and no complaints were received from local residents during the year.

(c) Salvage

The question of salvage was discussed early in 1961, when the attention of the Council was drawn to the fact that the present salvage shed was in a state of dilapidation, and quite inadequate for its purpose. The Council had approved a new building on a new site with access roads some time ago, and it was decided to press for this to be put in hand. Some progress was made by the end of the year.

REFUSE COLLECTION

VEHICLE	NO. OF LOADS	APPROX. VOL OF REFUSE CU. YDS.	MILES TRAVELLED	GALLONS USED	MILES PER GALLON	GALLONS USED	MILES PER GALLON
S & D-JRX.119 (20/22 Cu.yd - Fore and aft tipper with power press)	712	15,664	12,370	1,320	9.3	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	1009.8.
Karrier-MRX.655 (12 cu.yd - Side Loader)	783	9,384	7,137	587	12.1	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	259.5
S & D-WBL.317 (25/30 cu.yd. - Fore and aft tipper with power press)	693	20,790	5,377	928	5.7	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	690.6.
Karrier-RBL.350 (25 cu.yd - Fore and aft tipper)	701	17,525	6,503	706	9.2	10	650.3.
S & D-GMO.419 (16/18 cu.yd - Fore and aft tipper)	814	14,652	9,619	1,804	5.3	42 $\frac{3}{4}$	225.2
VEHICLES HRED. (Total).	27	810	254	31	8.2	<u>Diesel</u> -	-
TOTALS	3,730	78,825	41,260	5,376	7.8	91.7/8	472.5.

PETROL ENGINES

REFUSE DISPOSAL	No. of hours worked	Quantity of refuse disposed. cu.yds	Fuel Oil Used.Gall.	Gals.per hr.
Chaseside Shovel	1689	78,825	642	0.4

SALVAGE SALES

Material	1960			1961		
	Tons/Cwts.	£.	s. d.	Tons/Cwts.	£.	s. d.
Paper	64.0 $\frac{1}{4}$	544.	19. 5.	129.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	1147.	10. 0.
Textiles	NIL	-	- -	NIL	-	- -
Ferrous Metals	NIL	-	- -	NIL	-	- -
Totals	64.0 $\frac{1}{4}$	544.	19. 5.	129.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	1147.	10. 0.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

Complaints	.....	150
Visits and Revisits	.....	536
Work in progress	.....	88
Moveable Dwellings	.....	195
Water Supplies	.....	44
Refuse Tip and Collection	.....	66
Infectious Diseases	.....	110
Land Charges (Searches)	.....	60
Markets	.....	0
Miscellaneous	.....	228

HOUSING ACTS

Housing Inspections	.....	56
Improvement Grants & Loans	.....	43
Rent Act	.....	4
Interviews on Sites	.....	87

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

Food Shops	.....	133
Ice Cream Premises	.....	39
Dairies	.....	28
Meat Inspections	.....	249
Butchers' Premises	147

FACTORY ACTS

Inspections (Including Bakehouses)	57
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MISCELLANEOUS

Shops Act	206
Petroleum Acts	16
Miscellaneous	279

NOTICES SERVED AND ABATED

Statute	PRELIM. NOTICES	STATUTORY NOTICES	COURT PROCEEDINGS	ABATED
Public Health Acts.	56	6	-	36
Food and Drugs Act	7	-	3	3
Factories Acts	3	-	-	1
Other Acts	19	-	-	16

HOUSING ACTS 1936 - 1957

During the year 16 houses were represented as "Individual Unfits" and from this number seven families were rehoused by the Council. Demolition orders were made in respect of five houses, closing orders in respect of three, and Undertakings were accepted in respect of seven. In the remaining house the Housing Act procedure was not completed at the end of the year.

On two properties at Sandhurst the determination of Demolition Orders was extended for three months to enable works to be carried out, and on one property at Crowthorne a Closing Order was determined. On one property at Winkfield an Undertaking was cancelled after these properties had been put in a fit state for human habitation.

RENT ACT 1957

During the year only two applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received, and two certificates were issued covering all defects.

Two applications were received from Landlords for the Cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair, and these were both cancelled.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The following licences under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, were in force up to the end of the year, to expire at the end of their existing planning consents.

Sites of three or more caravans

No. of sites = 12

No. of caravans = 661

Sites of less than three caravans

No. of sites = 22

No. of caravans = 25

FOOD AND DRUGS

No. of Bakehouses	.....	10
No. of Cafes and Restaurants	.....	18
No. of Food Shops	.....	188
No. of Licensed Premises	.....	63

Three cases against shopkeepers under Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, were taken during the year as follows:-

	<u>Case</u>	<u>Results</u>
1.	Sale of mouldy bread	Fined £20. 0. 0. and £7.17. 6. costs
2.	Sale of mouldy sausages	Fined £25. 0. 0. and £13.2. 6. costs
3.	Sale of mouldy sausages	Fined £20. 0. 0. and £8.18. 6. costs

-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-

MILK AND DAIRIES

Number of registered premises 10

Milk Licences under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960, are now issued by the County Council.

SAMPLES TAKEN: (Milk in course of distribution to consumers)

Particulars	No. of Samples	METHYLENE BLUE		PHOSPHATASE	
		Satis.	Unsat.	Satis.	Unsat.
Plant in Council's area	11	11	-	11	-
Retailed in Council's area from Plant outside	1	1	-	1	-

Samples taken by the Berkshire County Council from Pasteurising Plant either situated in the Easthampstead Rural District or outside the district but from which milk is retailed in this area :-

Particulars	No. of Samples	METHYLENE BLUE		PHOSPHATASE	
		Satis.	Unsat.	Satis.	Unsat.
Pasteurisers in Councils Area	20	20	-	20	-
Pasteurisers in other districts (Milk sold in Council's area)	23	23	-	23	-

GAME LICENCES

6 Shopkeepers were registered to deal in game under the Game Act, 1831.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958.

There is one slaughterhouse in the District, situated in Bracknell, licensed for small animals only.

An official report under this Act was submitted to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in October, 1960, in which it was recommended that the regulations relating to the construction of slaughterhouses in this be effective from 31st December, 1961. This report was accepted by the Minister on 22nd March 1961, and he appointed 1st January, 1962, as the day from which all slaughterhouses in the district must comply with the construction regulations.

6 Slaughtermen are Licensed to carry out the work of slaughtering.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957.

The number of persons holding licences in this district is as follows:-

(a)	The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order 1957	8
(b)	The Diseases of Animals (Licensing of Waste Food Sterilisation Plant) Order, 1954.	6

No infringements were found, and no licences were amended or revoked during the year, the condition of plant and premises being satisfactory. One complaint was received during the year from members of the Public regarding one of the premises licensed under the above orders, but investigation showed no Public Health nuisance and that proper compliance with the Orders was being carried out.

MEAT INSPECTION

• The following table gives an analysis of inspection and the percentage of disease in the one slaughterhouse in this district:-

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

Diseases	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number Killed	2	2	224	23	122	-
Number Inspected	2	2	224	23	122	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis						
Whole Carcase condemned	-	-	-	-	3	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	5	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis	0%	0%	0%	0%	6½%	0%
<u>Tuberculosis Only</u>						
Whole Carcase condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted for treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

UNSOUND FOOD

The following, after being examined and found unfit for human consumption, were voluntarily surrendered to the Department for disposal, and destroyed by burning or burying in the appropriate manner: -

MEAT

Home killed	392 lbs.
Imported	234 lbs.

VARIOUS FOODSTUFFS

Meat	91 Tins
Vegetables	119 Tins
Fruit	204 Tins
Fish	79 Tins
Milk	14 Tins
Fruit Juice	6 Tins
Soup	1 Tin
Cereals	4 Packets
Fresh Fish	21 lbs.
Roast Pork & Stuffing	7 lbs. 5 ozs.
Pre packed chickens	6
Ice Cream	23 Packets

SWIMMING POOLS

The one privately owned swimming pool open to public use was purchased by the Council in 1960. This pool has a complete filtration, chlorination and aeration plant.

There are three private pools belonging to schools in the district, two of which have continuous filtration with chlorination, and one receives only chlorine treatment, and also a private swimming pool at Wellington College, Crowthorne, with continuous filtration and chlorination.

1 Chemical and 7 Bacteriological samples were taken during the year. One proved marginally unsatisfactory and an increase in chlorination at heavy use periods was recommended and the fault rectified.

PETROLEUM ACTS, 1928 & 1936

There are 75 premises licensed for the storage of petroleum spirit in the area, the total amount licensed being 224,350 gallons.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no registered common lodging houses within the area of this Council.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ACT, 1953

Sections 74/5 - Licensing under these sections relates to all Public Houses, Public Halls and other Halls and premises used for Public Performance or Dances. The premises are inspected for safety precautions, and as a result of these inspections, licences are issued subject to conditions of safety.

There were 19 Licences issued in 1961.

Section 122 - 22 Persons trading as Hawkers of Food, and 4 premises are registered by the Council under this Section.

Section 129 - The Council has adopted byelaws regulating the hygienic conditions of premises and persons carrying on the trade of Hairdresser and Barber. 27 Persons are registered by the Council under this Section.

THEATRES ACT, 1834 and CINEMATOGGRAPH ACTS 1909 and 1952

Again the system of licensing is to control safety requirements relative to seating, fire precautions, exits, stage equipment and the like. Licences for the performance of stage plays are issued, subject to safety conditions, on a casual basis, valid for 1 month. There were 7 such licences issued in 1961. There are two Cinematograph Theatres on Annual Licence.

PET ANIMALS

3 Licences to keep pet shops were renewed during the year.

CESSPOOLS

The emptying of cesspools continued to be carried out by contract free of charge to the householder upon demand. Up to six times per year (except to premises which could connect to a sewer) are allowed as a rate charge, and in excess of six are charged direct at the contract price.

There were 358 properties serviced during the year at a cost of approximately £5,000. Many of these are in parts of the district which could be served by sewers or small drainage works. In conjunction with the Engineer and Surveyor a report was prepared which showed that it would be practicable to extend Sewers in various areas and so serve approximately 280 of these properties. This would leave about 80 properties with 140 tanks as likely to require tanker services, permanently. The Council accepted the principle set out in this report and the Engineer and Surveyor is planning sewer extensions to meet the scheme over the next few years.

PAIL CLOSETS

The Council continued to undertake by contract the weekly cleansing of pail and chemical closets from private residences (other than moveable dwellings and licensed caravan sites)

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

There were 10 inspections made during the year by the Public Health Inspectors and four Notices were served.

A sub-committee appointed by the Health Committee to consider the question of Smoke Control met in December, 1961 but its recommendation to establish Smoke Control Areas in the district was not accepted by the Council. Authority was given, however, to purchase a volumetric Air-Pollution Measuring instrument in the succeeding financial year.

PEST CONTROL.

This work is carried out by a whole-time Pests Officer. During the twelve months ended 31st December, 1961, the following work was carried out under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 :-

	<u>Premises including Business Premises.</u>	<u>Agricultural Premises.</u>
Number of properties in district	14,959	230
Number of properties inspected as a result of		
(a) Notification	549	35
(b) Survey	15	-
Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	572	35
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by		
(a) Rats	438	35
(b) Mice	104	-
Number of infested properties treated	542	35
Number of "Block" Control schemes carried out	19	-
Sewer Treatments carried out - number of manholes treated	58	-

In addition the Pests' Officer carried out the following disinfestations:-

Wasps	139
Cochroaches and Crickets	8
Ants	11
Fleas	1
Flies and Mosquitoes	3

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Number of Written Notices (4)	Occupiers proceeded (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	14	4	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	126	53	3	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	5	16	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	145	73	3	Nil

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

	Number of cases in which defects were found			Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted	
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H. M. Inspector	By H. M. Inspector	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	Nil	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	Nil	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	Nil	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	Nil	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	Nil	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	Nil	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	Nil	-	-	-	-
Other Offences against the Act (Not including offences relating to Outwork)	2	1	-	1	-
TOTAL	3	2	-	1	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel making etc.	5	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	5	-	-	-	-	-

R. H. HEBBRON

Chief Public Health Inspector

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